

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES

Tables 1 and 1A: Reported Crimes and Clearances (Pages 5 and 6)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

Agg. assault: counts for the Oakland P.D. were underreported due to programming problems in 1990.

Table 2: Supplemental Detail for Selected Reported Crimes (Pages 7 and 8)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Dollar values and most supplementary variables were not provided.

Agg. assault: counts for the Oakland P.D. were underreported due to programming problems in 1990.

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C: Felony Arrests (Pages 9-11)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C: Misdemeanor Arrests (Pages 12-14)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Disorderly conduct: The 1992 decrease can be attributed to a change in policy by the San Diego Police Department.

Table 5: Total Law Enforcement Dispositions (Page 15)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

To other agency: The inflated figures for 1990 for adults were the result of a programming error in the Los Angeles Police Department system.

Tables 6 and 6A: Dispositions of Adult Felony Arrests (Pages 16 and 17)

Final 1999 adult felony arrest disposition data were not available at the time this publication was printed.

Combined cases: Prior to 1992 data for this category were included in "complaints denied" and cannot be extracted. Combined cases are cases declined in favor of other counts/cases.

Court dispositions: Labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to Court Disposition because of court consolidations.

Other: includes no sentence given, sentence suspended and sentence stayed.

Table 7: Adult Probation (Page 18)

Total probation caseload: These data include adults on active probation as of December 31, 1990-1999. Diversion cases are not included.

The counts for Los Angeles County were corrected for 1997 and 1998 due to reporting problems.

Sierra County did not report data for 1998.

Solano County did not report data for 1999.

Counties that have consolidated their courts only report felony caseloads.

Placed on probation: Corrections for Los Angeles County increased their previously published 1997 data.

For 1998, Solano County reported estimates for the number of placements.

Total probation actions: These data include adult probation actions during each year.

Other: includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, deaths, sentences vacated, successful appeals, deportations, etc.

Table 8: Jail Profile Survey (Page 19)

The source for the average daily jail population data is the California Board of Corrections' (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey." The CJSC's previously published jail data is not comparable due to the change in the data source.

Average Daily Population: the average number of inmates housed in a local facility per day. The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.

Type I facility: a local detention facility used for detainment of persons for not more than 96 hours after booking, excluding holidays. Type I facilities may also detain persons on a court order, for their own safekeeping or sentence persons to a city jail as inmate workers. This facility may also house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail, provided such placement in the facility is made voluntarily by the inmate. As used in this section, the BOC defines an inmate worker as a person assigned to do designed tasks outside his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five-day scheduled work week.

Type II facility: a local detention facility for the detention of persons pending an arraignment, during a trial, or a sentence of commitment.

Type III facility: a local detention facility used only for persons convicted and sentenced.

Type IV facility: a local detention facility or portion of it designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

Counts for Type I facilities are for the first quarter of each fiscal year (July through September). Counts for Type II, III, and IV facilities are for January through December.

For Type II, III, IV facilities data was not available for January through September 1995. Therefore, the 1995 data was taken from the October through December quarterly report.

Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the BOC.

Table 9: Criminal Justice Full-time Personnel (Page 20)

Total personnel: Counts of law enforcement personnel are obtained from a one-day survey taken on October 31. The prosecution, public defense, and probation department counts are taken on June 30. Department of Corrections and Youth Authority personnel are fiscal year counts obtained from the State of California Governor's Budget.

Criminal justice personnel counts: The 1996 data collection survey forms were revised in an attempt to collect counts on the number of criminal justice personnel employed by prosecutors, public defenders and probation departments, regardless of the funding source. Prior to 1996, counts excluded state- and federally-funded positions.

Inconsistencies in year-to-year data may be attributed to individual interpretations of personnel classifications.

Personnel in the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Personnel for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

CA Hwy. Patrol: The California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol in July 1995. For comparable trend data the counts for these two agencies were combined for 1990-1994.

Public Defense: Counts include counties that contract to use private attorneys who perform as public defenders on a full-time basis.

Trial Courts: Labels were changed from superior, municipal, and justice courts due to court consolidations.

Auxiliary: Counts include commissioners and referees.

Table 10: Criminal Justice Expenditures (Page 21)

Expenditure data for 1998/99 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.

San Francisco County expenditure data are reported separately by the City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller.

Grand total: All amounts shown in this table have been rounded and are shown in thousands.

Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included.

Expenditure data are based on a fiscal year.

Statewide expenditure data may differ from those published in "Crime and Delinquency in California, 1999" since the statewide totals are based on the sum of independently rounded county data.

Expenditures for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Due to changes in the Trial Court Funding Act and adjustments for prior year expenditures by some counties, substantial changes in trend data may appear.

Counties reporting a negative expenditure are shown as zero. Statewide expenditure totals reflect negative amounts.

Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

San Francisco County courts have been consolidated into trial courts. The total dollar figure shown reflects this consolidation.

Notes:

- In January 1997, Southern Pacific Railroad merged with Union Pacific Railroad.
- In July 1995, the California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol.
- Rates for California Crime Index crimes, larceny-theft and arson crimes, and arrests are not computed for populations which are less than 100,000.
- Rates may not add to subtotals or total because of independent rounding.
- Percents may not total 100.0 because of independent rounding.
- With the exception of clearance rates (Table 1A), percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percents are based is less than 50.
- See Data Characteristics and Known Limitations, located in the Appendix, for additional information.

[Profiles Table of Contents](#)

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